

Length including tegmina 5.2 mm.; width between tips of supra-humeral horns 2.8 mm.

Type: female. *Locality*: Lewis Springs, Arizona.

Described from two females collected at Lewis Springs, Arizona, on June 18, 1915, by Mr. Harold Morrison. Mr. Morrison's field notes record that the insects were taken in "miscellaneous beating and sweeping" but no data as to its peculiar host-plant are available. Type and paratype in author's collection.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE X.

- Fig. 1. Lateral view of *Tylocentrus quadricornis* sp. nov.
2. Front view of head and thorax.
3. Dorsal outline.
4. Right front wing of type specimen.
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Five Non-gall-making Midges (Dip., Cecidomyidae).

By E. P. FELT, Albany, New York.

The members of two subfamilies and one tribe of the third subfamily of our gall midges, make no galls and are of little interest to the students of vegetable deformations. These anomalous gall midges are extremely interesting to the systematist, morphologist and the biologist because in many respects they present most interesting gradations between the gall producers and the series of small flies, living for the most part in decaying vegetable matter.

[The types, presumably, are in the State Museum at Albany. —ED.]

Prionellus eremi n. sp.

The male described below was collected at Brainerd Lake, Boulder County, Colorado, by Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell, dated August 28, and forwarded in April, 1918. This species is allied to *P. hesperia* Felt and *P. latipennis* Felt, from both of which it may be easily separated by its greater size and the relatively longer basal enlargement of the flagellate antennal segments and the relatively shorter fourth palpal segment.

♂. Length 1.5 mm. Antennae nearly as long as the body, sparsely haired, reddish brown, 14 segments, the 5th with a stem $\frac{3}{4}$ the length

of the subcylindrical basal enlargement, which latter has a length $2\frac{1}{4}$ times its diameter. Terminal segment reduced, with a length about twice its diameter and tapering to an irregular, rudimentary knob. Palpi: first segment short, quadrate, second a little longer, more slender, third as long as the second, and the fourth about $\frac{1}{2}$ longer than the third.

Mesonotum dark reddish brown. Scutellum reddish brown. Post-scutellum yellowish brown.

Abdomen mostly dark yellowish brown, the basal genitalic segments darker.

Wings hyaline; halteres fuscous yellowish. Coxae yellowish brown. Legs mostly fuscous straw, the distal tarsal segments dark brown.

Genitalia: basal clasp segment short, stout, terminal clasp segment short, somewhat swollen distally, tapering and curving to an irregular, obtuse, heavily setose apex.

Type Cécid. A. 2903.

HORMOSOMYIA n. gen.

The genus belongs in the Porricondylariae and may be easily recognized by the five long veins, the cross vein being nearly parallel with costa, the fourth vein simple, weaker than the others and obsolescent basally, the fifth vein simple and the sixth free. The structure of the antennae and the genitalia of the male are most suggestive of *Porricondyla* Rond. from which it is easily separated by alar characters.

Type: *H. oregonensis* n. sp.

Hormosomyia oregonensis n. sp.

♂. Length 4 mm. Antennae as long as the body, sparsely haired, 16 segments, the 5th with a stem $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the length of the basal enlargement, which latter has a length nearly three times its diameter, a sub-basal whorl of short, stout setae, a subapical whorl of much longer, slender setae and a sparse apical whorl of shorter, slender setae lying mostly parallel with the axis of the segment. Terminal segment produced, tapering gradually and with a length about five times its diameter and apically an irregular, spindle-shaped appendage. Palpi: moderately long, first segment with a length about three times its diameter, the second and third segments each nearly as long as the first, and the fourth segment nearly twice the length of the third and somewhat dilated.

Mesonotum shiny reddish brown, the submedian lines sparsely haired, the collar, the posterior median area, scutellum and postscutellum mostly yellowish.

Abdomen rather thickly haired, dark brown, genitalia fuscous yellowish.

Wings hyaline, subcosta uniting with the margin near the basal half and the cross-vein nearly parallel with costa, the third vein stout, strongly curved distally and joining the margin well beyond the apex. Fourth vein simple, weaker than the third, obsolescent basally. Fifth vein a little stouter than the third, simple, obsolescent basally; sixth vein simple, moderately stout, strongly curved distally and uniting with the posterior margin a little before the basal half. Halteres mostly pale yellowish.

Legs nearly uniform dark brown, the femoro-tibial and the tibio-tarsal articulations narrowly yellowish. Claws moderately long, stout, curved, unidentate, the tooth with a series of minute denticulations basally. The pulvilli about half the length of the claws.

Genitalia: basal clasp segment moderately long, stout; terminal clasp segment long, tapering triangular when seen from the dorsum, the length being about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the greatest width. The apex slightly curved and obtuse, and not noticeably chitinized. Dorsal plate short, broad, tapering to a broadly, slightly emarginate, somewhat lobed posterior margin. Ventral plate divided, the lobes broadly quadrangular and sparsely setose. Style short, stout, acute apically.

Type Cecid. 1790.

This remarkable specimen was collected by Mr. F. R. Cole, October 10, 1918, at Forest Grove, Oregon.

***Porricondyla consobrina* n. sp.**

This insect was collected August 3, 1918, at Gull Lake, near Muskoka, Ontario, Canada, by H. S. Parish. The species is very close to *P. juvenalis* Felt, from which it is most easily separated by its somewhat larger size, paler color, reduced chitinization of the abdominal segments and the distinctly longer tips of the lance-like harpes.

♂. Length 2.5 mm. Antennae a little longer than the body, thickly haired, fuscous, the stems whitish transparent, 16 segments, the fifth with a stem two and one-half times the length of the basal enlargement, which latter has a length one-half greater than its diameter. Terminal segment with a length four times its diameter and tapering gradually and nearly uniformly to an acute apex. Palpi: first segment with a length about four times its diameter, the second about as long as the first, a little stouter, the third one-half longer than the second, more slender, and the fourth one-half longer than the third.

Thorax and body a nearly uniform pale yellowish. Halteres yellowish transparent.

Coxae and femora basally of the fore and midlegs pale yellowish, the entire femora and tibiae basally of the hind legs pale yellowish, the remainder of the legs dark brown. Claws moderately long, stout, slightly curved, the pulvilli nearly as long as the claws.

Genitalia: basal clasp segment short, very broad, terminal clasp segment short, greatly swollen and heavily spined apically, dorsal plate long, broad, deeply and narrowly incised, the lobes roundly quadrate and sparsely and coarsely setose apically; ventral plate moderately long, broad, deeply and roundly emarginate, the lobes narrowly rounded, setose. Harpes slender, lance-like, the strongly chitinized apex turned at almost right angles and with a length nearly one-half that of the basal portion.

Type Cecid. 1797.

***Porricondyla fultonensis* n. sp.**

This male was taken probably on June 17, 1916, by Mr. C. P. Alexander at Woodworth's Lake, Fulton County, New York, and forwarded for determination in December, 1918. It falls in the series with sixteen antennal segments and is allied to *P. canadensis* Felt and *P. dilatata* Felt, from both of which it is easily separated by antennal differences as well as other structural characteristics.

♂. Length 2 mm. Antennae a little longer than the body, thickly haired, dark brown, the stems whitish transparent, 16 segments, the 5th with a stem $1\frac{1}{4}$ the length of the basal enlargement, which latter has a length $2\frac{1}{4}$ times its diameter. Terminal segment slightly produced and with a subglobose node apically. Palpi: first segment with a length nearly three times its diameter, the second a little shorter, the third at least the length of the second, and the fourth nearly twice the length of the third and somewhat compressed.

Mesonotum dark reddish brown, the submedian lines sparsely haired. Scutellum and postscutellum yellowish orange.

Abdomen sparsely haired, dark brown, genitalia reddish yellow. Halteres mostly dark brown, fuscous yellowish apically. Legs mostly fuscous straw; coxae dark brown. Claws stout, simple, the pulvilli about half the length of the claws.

Genitalia: basal clasp segment broad, sparsely setose, terminal clasp segment as long as the basal clasp segment, slightly curved, moderately stout, tapering at both extremities. Dorsal plate short, broad, rather deeply and roundly emarginate, ventral plate a little longer, broad and broadly rounded.

Type a2953.

***Colpodia colei* n. sp.**

The male described below was collected June 2, 1918, at Forest Grove, Oregon, by F. R. Cole. It is related to *C. americana* Felt, from which it may be most easily separated by its larger size and marked differences in the structure of the genitalia.

♂. Length 2 mm. Antennae one-half longer than the body, sparsely haired, dark brown, ? 16 segments, the fifth with a stem twice the length of the basal enlargement, which latter has a length one-half greater than its diameter. Palpi: first segment with a length three times its diameter, second as long as the first, stouter, the third one-half longer than the second, more slender, and the fourth one-half longer than the third, more slender.

Mesonotum dark brownish red. Scutellum and postscutellum mostly pale yellowish.

Abdomen yellowish brown. Halteres pale yellowish.

Legs a nearly uniform pale straw. Claws moderately long, stout, unidentate, the pulvilli nearly as long as the claws.

Genitalia: basal clasp segment short, stout, terminal clasp segment short and greatly swollen, apically pectinate. Dorsal plate moderately long, deeply and narrowly incised, the lobes broadly rounded. Ventral plate long, incised, the lobes narrowly rounded. Harpes apparently consisting of two slightly bowed, long chitinous pieces, the tips crossing near the median line and a basal chitinous structure with heavy, sublateral processes extending posteriorly. The structure of the harpes is very different from *C. americana* Felt.

Type C. 1791.

On the Preparation of Hemiptera for the Cabinet.

By H. M. PARSHLEY, Smith College, Northampton,
Massachusetts.

Some years ago the Editor of this Journal published a leading article in which he urged the importance of care and neatness in mounting and labeling insect specimens, and no doubt there has been some general improvement in subsequent years, especially in the matter of recording full data. But there is still need for attention to this department of entomological technique, as I am frequently reminded in going over the collections of Hemiptera which pass through my hands. It may seem surprising to note that the worst offenders in this respect